

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1845.

The Circuit Court of Howard county commences on Monday.

**PORK.**—The advertisement which was published in this paper, for pork, to be delivered at J. T. Cleveland's, near Glasgow, has been withdrawn. We state this fact for the information of those who have pork to sell.

**OREGON—Backing Out.**—The Washington Union seems to be backing out on the Oregon question. We published an article from the Union last week, from which it was inferred that the Administration was taking decided ground for all of Oregon or none. The organ now objects to being understood as declaring "that we will have all of the Oregon Territory or none." It goes on and explains as follows: "Our language was, (italics and all) 'THE WHOLE OF OREGON OR NONE—this is the only alternative as an issue of territorial right.' In saying the whole or none, we spoke distinctly and exclusively of our title."

In another article on the same subject, the official organ says: "The President declared, nine months ago, 'Our right to Oregon is clear and unquestionable.' We put it to every man of candor, has the Administration—or if they please, the 'Union'—done or said anything more? Not one deed—not one word. On the question of right—nakedly stated—the Administration has taken its position. That is all."

#### THE DEMOCRAT—GOV. EDWARDS.

The last Democrat has a long article in reference to Gov. Edwards and his course on the Penitentiary bill, about which so much has been said of late in the newspapers. We have said but little on this subject, preferring to let the Governor and his political friends, who commenced the war on him, have it all to themselves; nor should we say any thing now, but to correct one glaring error of the Democrat, which, being corrected, the whole of its article falls to the ground. It says:

"The bill had a considerable majority of the Legislature in its favor, as was well known; and the effect of a veto by the Governor, was only to throw it back to the Legislature, where a majority of both Houses would pass it in spite of his opposition."

True, the bill had enough friends in the Legislature to pass it over the veto of the Governor, had he given them an opportunity; but he did not. He withheld his veto message, purposely, as was stated at the time in the House, until the day before the one fixed upon for adjournment, and then sent it in, after it was known that about one-third of the members had left the city for their homes! So this argument of the Democrat is an unfortunate one for the Governor—because the fact of his withholding his veto as long as he did, is one of the strongest links in the chain of evidence against him!

The fact is, the charge against Governor Edwards, that he vetoed a public bill passed by the Legislature, on private personal grounds, is too well established to be overthrown—and all attempts to exculpate him will only sink him deeper in the mire, and expose those attempting it to public ridicule.

**GEORGIA SENATOR—Locofocoism.**—In the Georgia Legislature the whigs have a majority on joint ballot. The locofocos have a majority in the Senate, and they refuse to go into the election. If they persist in this course, Georgia will be unrepresented in part in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Berrien has resigned his seat—and no one will be elected to fill the vacancy. The Washington Union seems to be pleased with the course of its partisans. Perhaps, after the Union is elected public printer, it may persuade its friends to go into the election.

**Dr. White, and two other gentlemen** arrived at Independence a few days since from Oregon. The Doctor is bearer of a memorial from the Oregon Legislature to the Congress of the United States. They came in in 90 days. The Pawnee Indians robbed them of every thing they had and gave them some miserable ponies to prosecute their journey with. The Doctor gives a glowing account of the country.

**A destructive fire** occurred at Sag Harbor on the 15th. One hundred houses, two hotels and the bank were destroyed.

**The Ladies of Virginia** have received sufficient funds to warrant the undertaking of the erection of a marble statue to Henry Clay, and are about sending Mr. Hart, the distinguished Kentucky sculptor to Italy, for the execution of the work.

**Virginia Conference.**—The Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is holding its annual session at Norfolk. Bishop Andrew is presiding.

#### MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The Memphis Convention met on the 19th. Thirteen States and one Territory were represented by delegates. The Convention was organized by the election of the following officers—

President—**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**

Vice Presidents—**Dr. Jas. Overton**, of Tenn.; **Col. John Hanna** of Ky.; **Col. Wm. Strong** of Ark.; **Gen. Roger Barton** of Miss.; **Capt. H. M. Shreve** of Mo.; **Hon. C. C. Clay** of Ala.; **Hon. Oliver I. Morgan** of La.; **Maj. A. Black** of S. C.; **Gen. L. White** of Ill.; **Dr. Richard Sneed** of N. C.; **J. S. Hawkins** of Ohio; **Hon. Wm. Birch** of Indiana; **Hon. A. C. Dodge** of Iowa; and **G. B. Minor**, with a number of Secretaries and Marshals.

A committee was appointed to apprise Mr. Calhoun of his election and conduct him to the chair. His entrance was greeted by a general plaudit from the assembly. When the applause had subsided, Mr. Calhoun rose and returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, and entered at some length into an exposition of the objects of the Convention.

The following resolutions, offered by Judge Clifton of Mississippi, and adopted by the Convention, embrace pretty much all the leading questions acted on:

1. That the Mississippi river is entitled to be called an inland sea, and in regard to appropriations for the safety and convenience of navigation, and for all purposes of general policy, to be placed on the same footing as the Atlantic Coast; and especially that the obstructions to its navigation, throughout the whole course, ought speedily to be removed, by adequate appropriations out of the national treasury.

2. That the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi, so as to pass ships of the largest class, cost what it may, is a work worthy of a nation, and would greatly promote the general prosperity.

3. That the intercourse between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Coast ought to be preserved unimpeded, and that ample Military and Naval defences should be established along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, at the most eligible points for that purpose.

4. That the project of connecting the Mississippi river with the lakes of the North by a Ship Canal, and thus with the Atlantic Ocean through the valley of the St. Lawrence, is a measure worthy of the enlightened consideration of Congress, and meets with the cordial approbation of the whole people of the Mississippi valley.

5. That millions of acres of the public domain lying on the Mississippi and its tributaries, now worthless for the purposes of cultivation, might be reclaimed by throwing up embankments so as to prevent overflow, and that the Convention recommend to Congress to grant one half of the overflowed lands, in consideration of having the whole reclaimed and made valuable.

6. That the extension of the South Carolina and Georgia railroad to Mills Point, in Kentucky, to Nashville and Memphis in Tennessee, and to Vicksburg, Natchez and Rodney in Mississippi, is an object of the first importance to the people of the Mississippi valley, and that the consideration of Congress is respectfully invited to the propriety of rendering such aid as can be constitutionally given in view of the improved facilities to be thereby afforded for transporting the public mails, and troops, and munitions of war, by granting alternate sections of the public lands, or otherwise.

7. That as one means of affording aid and encouragement to States and to companies engaged in the construction of rail roads, the duty on rail road iron should be repealed.

8. That sound policy requires that the government should construct one or more military roads from the western bank of the Mississippi river to the highlands, so as to be able, at all times, to protect the western frontier and Texas from the vast hordes of Indians congregated upon our western border, or any hostile aggression whatever.

9. That it is expedient that Congress establish an Armory in the west, at some suitable and central position.

10. That the President also appoint a committee of members of this Convention, to advise our common constituents of the same subjects.

These resolutions were referred to the several committees, and the committees reported on the various subjects contained in them.

Most of the reports were very voluminous, and all contained a body of facts, which, if ever published, will present a series of interesting statistics, and do something towards filling up the vacuum which now exists in the public mind, as to the present resources and necessities of the west.

When received, the several reports were laid on the table without action on them or the various resolutions which accompanied them; they were then referred to a committee consisting of one delegate from each State, to prepare and report general resolutions, based upon the several reports and resolutions.

Gov. Jones of Tennessee, was chairman of the committee and made a report on Saturday evening, to which was added a resolution on the subject of the St. Louis harbor, when the whole were adopted.

The Convention adjourned Saturday evening about ten o'clock.

On the subject of our Foreign Relations, the New York Tribune says: "That Mr. McLane is thoroughly sick of his English Mission since the Oregon gasconade of the administration, and is anxious to come home, is at length substantially admitted by the Washington correspondent of the Evening Post. We are confident that it will yet appear that McLane has been treacherously dealt with by Polk. He is understood to consider a war with Great Britain inevitable in case our Government proceeds to take possession of Oregon."

From the Jefferson Enquirer.

#### THE CONVENTION.

On Wednesday Evening, the Convention opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hedges, of the Episcopal Church. Messrs. Cannon, of Cape Girardeau, and Jones, of Scotland, appeared and were qualified. Mr. Polk reported that the clergymen of the city had accepted and would comply with the invitation of the convention to open each morning session with prayer.

To afford time to the President to appoint the Standing committees, the house adjourned until Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

On Thursday morning the session of the Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Jones, of Newton, made a lengthy and able report on the subject of our South-western boundary, which was received; and a debate arose on the adoption of the resolution which accompanied the report. The resolution was passed to a second reading. A desultory debate arose on a motion to print the journals, and a resolution was finally adopted requiring the Secretary and Assistant Secretary to prepare the copy for publication. A resolution was adopted, requiring the appointment of a committee to examine the credentials of the members. Mr. Jackson, of H., was elected Vice President. Mr. Anderson brought forward in the shape of instructions to the Committee on the Judiciary, the question of an elective judiciary, with limitation of the tenure of office of the Judges; on this question a debate arose, when the House adjourned.

In the evening, Mr. Anderson's resolution was again discussed, and the ayes and noes being called, it passed.

Mr. James offered a resolution of enquiry, as to the investment in the Bank of Missouri, and profits of the educational funds of the State.

On yesterday morning, Mr. Jones, of Newton, offered some strong anti-Bank resolutions, declaring, in substance, that the Legislature should create no banking institutions, nor extend the charter of the present Bank of Missouri. Mr. James submitted an amendment to the resolutions, declaring, that the Legislature should possess no power to enforce the collection of any debts created by the Bank of Missouri after the ratification of the new Constitution. A desultory debate arose on a motion made by Col. Hunter to lay the resolutions and amendment on the table, in which Messrs. Jones, Hunter and Shields participated. It was contended that the subject should be first acted on by the Committee on Banking, and under this view the Convention, by a considerable majority, laid the resolution on the table.

An interesting scene now occurred. The lobby of the House was filled with the Ladies of the city, and Mr. Martin, on their part, presented to the Convention a splendid and beautiful flag, which had been prepared by their own hands. It is thirty eight feet long, nineteen broad, and made of the most durable and costly fabric. The staff, from the summit of which it will float, is seventy feet high, and when planted on the Capitol, it will present a magnificent spectacle. The presentation of the flag was accompanied by a graceful and patriotic letter from Mr. Martin. The flag was accepted by the Convention, and the Ladies and Mr. M. being invited within the bar of the House, the President, in an appropriate address, returned the thanks of the Convention. It was suggested by Col. Hunter that the door-keeper should take measures to raise the flag on the Capitol, but Judge Morrow informed the House that it would be done by the donors without any expense to the Convention.

On Saturday the Convention took into consideration the printing of the Journal, and after a desultory debate as to the number to be printed, it was resolved that there should be published three thousand copies. Judge Morrow offered some resolutions of enquiry as to the public debt of the State. Mr. Kinchloe announced in a feeling and appropriate manner the death of Dr. Head, delegate elect from the Randolph district, and the Convention on the announcement adopted resolutions of sympathy and condolence, and adjourned over until Monday. We understand that all of the Committees have had one or more meetings, and the various subjects with which they are charged are undergoing diligent and laborious examination in committee. In a few days reports will be submitted to the House from most of them.

On Monday morning, the Superintendent of Common Schools made a communication to the Convention, on the subject of the investment and dividends of the educational funds of the State. It was referred to the Committee on Education, and Mr. James pressed upon the House the necessity of printing the document. The people, he contended, were deeply interested in this matter, and public justice required that they should understand the manner in which the poor children of the State had been deprived of their rights by the Bank. The Convention ordered 2000 copies of the report to be printed. Gov. Marmaduke, from the Committee on Executive Power, and Gen. Ward, from the Committee on the Militia, severely made reports. Resolutions on the subject of representation, were offered by Messrs. Wells, of Cole, and McHenry, and referred to the Committee on Legislative Power. Judge Wells introduced a proposition to amend the Constitution in many important particulars, and which was ordered to a second reading. Some excellent suggestions were made by Col. Acock in relation to the mode of procedure in the business of the Convention. If the old Constitution were taken up and discussed, section by section, and adopted or amended, much time would be saved. The people would better understand the various questions on which they are to vote; while on the score of economy, much would be gained. Mr. Jones, of Newton, moved that a committee be raised whose duty it should be to act on such miscellaneous provisions as

were not under the charge of other committees. Mr. Jones, of F., introduced a spirited resolution on the subject of electing all officers by the people. On a motion to lay this resolution on the table, a desultory debate ensued, in which Messrs. Jones, of F., Jones, of N., Hunter, Thomas, Forshey, Green and Marmaduke, participated. It was laid on the table. Mr. Stone offered some resolutions on the subject of the school and seminary funds, which were referred to the Committee on Education.

On yesterday morning the convention was engaged in a desultory debate, on several resolutions submitted for the purpose of facilitating the business of the house. It was suggested and ably argued by Mr. Coalter, that the cheapest and most expeditious mode of proceeding would be to take up the old constitution, discuss it, section by section, and adopt amendments when necessary. Several resolutions on the subject were laid on the table.

Gen. Ward said that, under a sense of duty, he introduced a paper on the subject of abolition, which had been sent to him. He said he hoped it would not be read, and he trusted that a unanimous vote would be given, by the convention, against its reception. The ayes and noes were called, and by a unanimous vote the house refused to receive it.

Judge Morrow introduced some excellent resolutions, requesting the auditor of the State to give the convention information on the subject of the amount of the bank stock, of the State, in the bank of Missouri—rate of dividends, interest, &c.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

**On Boundaries.**—Messrs. Anderson, Griffin, Nickel, Tong, Jones of Newton, Gibbons, Green, Woodson, and Pitt.

**Legislative Power.**—Messrs. Cannon, Simpson, Acock, Hickman, Kinchloe, Simmonds, Massey, Wells, and Anderson.

**Executive Power.**—Marmaduke, Hyatt, Coalter, McHenry, Bassett, Campbell, Ewing, Hunter, and Jackson of H.

**On Judicial Power.**—Messrs. Hunt, Leslie, Jones of F., Thomas, Campbell, Woodson, Polk, Forshey, and Morrow.

**On Education.**—Messrs. Polk, Jackson of R., Neaves, Hickman, Young, Henry, Applegate, Ward, and Broadhead.

**On Internal Improvements.**—Messrs. Shields, Gentry, Foster, Buford, Acock, Simmonds, Finch, James, and Slack.

**On Banks and Corporations.**—Messrs. Jackson of H., Bevirt, Broadhead, Brookings, Pipkin, Alexander, Wright, James and Massey.

**On Militia.**—Messrs. Ward, Wilcoxson, Bunch, Mitchell, Pennell, Porter, Farquhar, Jones of Newton, and Finch.

**On the Permanent Seat of Government.**—Messrs. Morrow, Thomas, Jones of S., Fulkerson, Young, Davis, Leslie, Bassett, and Simpson.

**On the mode of amending the Constitution.**—Messrs. Wells of W., Stewart, Forshey, Branstetter, Brown, Wright, Stone, Applegate and Pitt.

**On the Declaration of Rights.**—Messrs. Hunter, Ewing, Green, Slack, Stone, Horne, Kinchloe, Jones of F., and Coalter.

**Committee on Job Printing.**—Messrs. Finch, Campbell, Morrow, Coalter and Hunter.

**Committee on Revision.**—Messrs. Campbell, Greene, Coalter, Hunt and Bevirt.

**Committee on Account.**—Messrs. Acock, Shields and Foster.

**Committee on Elections.**—Messrs. Pipkin, Massey, Alexander, Branstetter, Griffin, McHenry, Gentry, Hyatt and Stewart.

#### WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO.

Almost every paper we take up has something to say about Congress and what will be done by that grave body, which will assemble on Monday next. The following from the Reading (Pa.) Journal, comes so near telling what we think Congress will do that we have concluded to give it a place in our columns.

"What will Congress do? It will remain in session for some six or nine months—during all which time the members will fight like cats and dogs—turn the Representative Hall into a bear garden as usual—enliven the session with a fistfight, now and then, between two 'Honorable' blackguards, and excite the whole country with an occasional duel. They will bluster and storm about Oregon, and while livered heroes, that on the field of blood or carnage would blanch with fear and faint outright, standing in their places in the Hall, will be the bravest of the brave, and 'very hoveck and leip sludge of war,' leaving the country and the 'bone and sinew' to take the consequences. Again, not satisfied with throwing our foreign relations into endless confusion, and endeavoring to entail upon us all the evils of a war with the mightiest power in Europe, the Chivalry of the South, backed by Texas President and the Locofoco dough-faces of the North, will cut and slash at the Manufacturing interests of the country, tinker at the Currency, and do all in their power to overturn our domestic prosperity, close our workshops, impoverish our active business and working population, and knock our commercial interests into a three cocked hat. All this and more the new Congress will attempt to do, and after having consummated all the mischief possible—after the 'Honorable gentlemen' have delivered themselves of all the rhodomontade and fustian speeches with which their patriotic hearts are now swelling, they will adjourn some time in the dog days, each and every man being first very careful to draw his eight dollars a day, mileage and perquisites, for the invaluable services he has rendered the country!"

This is what Congress will do. Verily, in view of the great interests at stake, and the dangers to be apprehended from those who should stand up in their defence, may not every patriot exclaim—"God save the Commonwealth!"

#### MEMPHIS RACES—FALL MEETING.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15.  
Jockey Club Purse \$8000—Four Mile Heat.  
M. Morrison's ch. g. Jerry Lancaster, by Mark Moore, ran by Gohanna, 5 years old, 107 pounds, 3 1 1  
Jas. Shy's ch. m. Mollo, by imported Barfoot, out of Lady Tompkins, by Eclipse, 6 yrs. old, 115 lbs. 1 2 2  
Col. Geo. Elliott's ch. m. Tarrantula, by imported Belshazzar, dam by Stockholder, 5 yrs. old, 107 pounds, 2 3 3  
Time—9:10—8:08—8:17

Mr. Calhoun expressed himself as follows at the Memphis Convention:

I wish to be distinctly understood that the power of the General Government to construct roads, &c., is limited to purposes of defence of the confederated States. There is an error in the common understanding of the words "national power," "general welfare." They are frequently misapplied. There is no "national power," as applied to the General Government, beyond what is expressed in the constitution—we are, in our confederation, a congregation of nations, of sovereign States, and on that feature our system depends. When you say an object is of national importance, you mean it is of constitutional importance. If we had no constitution to bind us in one compact, there would not be what is commonly called the "general welfare." Now these things all come back on the one grand feature, that we are several nations congregated in one compact.

The General Government cannot grant appropriations for local purposes not connected with national defence—but the Mississippi river and its navigable branches are peculiarly an object within the range of their constitutional aid. It washes several of these sovereign States—and in that view it may be truly considered as much an inland sea as either of the Chesapeake or Delaware bays.

Local appropriations, it is true, gentlemen, are always abused by what is commonly called "log rolling," and the result thereof is to be seen in the fact, which I stated yesterday, that the entire value of the works thus far completed, by the General Government, in that manner, at the expense of nearly seventeen millions of dollars, is now reduced to about a million of dollars.

I take the liberty of making these remarks, that I may not be misunderstood.

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.**—We call the attention of our readers generally, and ladies and house-keepers especially, to the advertisements of our Merchants, Grocers, &c., scattered through the TIMES. Our Stores are all provided with New Goods. Now is the time to buy. Country produce is bringing a first-rate price and farmers can afford to devote a small portion of their gains to the gratification of that taste for dress in their wives and daughters which is innate in the female breast.

**AN ENCOURAGING PROSPECT.**—In less than sixty days, says the New York Patriot, exchanges will be against every country in Europe, and in favor of America. In that time, our breadstuffs will hold the clasp to every pocket book in the monarchical world. Instead of American funds selling at a discount of five per cent., they will bear a premium of ten, a difference of fifteen per cent. in favor of those merchants who do their trading with the old world.—That such a state of things will be productive of the greatest good to the United States, we cannot doubt for a moment. If we are not mistaken, next year will be the best one for America, and the worst for Europe that time ever unrolled.

**New Hampshire U. S.**—Gov. Steele has appointed Benjamin W. Jenness to supply the place of Levi Woodbury in the United States Senate.

**Suicide.**—Captain J. C. Reed, of the United States Army, late aid to General Gaines, killed himself at the United States Hotel, in Wheeling, about four o'clock, on the morning of the 18th inst.

**Burying Alive.**—The Apalachicola Advertiser says that a family, with whom the editor is intimate, desired his attendance at the removal of the remains of one of its deceased members. Prompted by curiosity, the lid of the coffin was removed, when, to the utter astonishment of all present, the corpse was found with its face downwards, and in the manner indicating a complete change in the position of the body. Added to this, as far as the hands could have reached, the lining of the coffin was torn, and wound into a knot; and a considerable quantity of hair was strewn at the feet.—All these circumstances, together with the sudden and singular manner of his (supposed) demise, left scarcely a shadow of doubt that there was another instance of a too precipitate haste in consigning to the grave the body of those supposed to be dead.

**Florida Election.**—We copy the following from the last number of the Baltimore Sun:

We are in receipt of some four or five papers from Florida, all of which were uncertain as to the result of the Congressional election. The Governor is required, thirty days after the election, to issue the certificate of election, which time has expired, and Cabell, the Whig candidate, as far as official returns have been received, was one hundred votes ahead of Brockenbrough, Locofoco. Two or three counties were to be heard from officially, the unofficial reports varying with regard to them, and both parties claiming the election. In the mean time the Governor was absent from the capital, and dangerously ill, so that he could not sign Mr. Cabell's commission.

**WEATHER.**—After a most beautiful fall, winter set in on us last Tuesday night with a snow storm. Snow fell to the depth of four inches, since which time we have had clear, cold bracing weather.

Messrs. Acock, Jackson and Ward were candidates for Vice President of the Convention. After the first ballot, Mr. Ward was withdrawn, and on the 2d ballot the vote stood:

Jackson	33
Acock	29

Dr. Hardinge, a lecturer of some celebrity, is at present in Boonville.

W. E. Jones, Esq., has retired from the Glasgow News.

**Couldn't stand his own Medicine.**—We heard the other day of a gentleman from Illinois, looking out for a home, who says he cannot stand that State any longer. He says it has been legislated to death, and that it is impossible to get along there. Now, this same individual is a prominent member of the party who have had control of Illinois since it has been a State—he has been in the Senate—was State's Attorney—and tried very hard to get to Congress, but failed. As he can no longer feed at the public crib, he finds the State is not fit to live in, in consequence of the bad management of his party, and is looking for a new home! We advise him not to settle in Missouri—it is a bad place for new comers who are of an aspiring disposition, and is under the exclusive control of the same party which has legislated him out of Illinois. Therefore, if he should settle here, he may have to move again soon.

**A Cowhiding Match.**—A reconre took place on the 8th inst., in the office of the Washington Union, between Mr. John P. Heiss, one of the editors of that paper, and Mr. Cyril V. Grey, the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury. It appears that this assault upon Mr. G. grew out of his correspondence for the Charleston Mercury, in which some remarks of a personal character on the editors of the Union were made. Mr. Heiss attacked Mr. Grey with a cowhide, and administered several severe cuts with it. Mr. G. offered no resistance.

**REVIVAL.**—There has been a great revival in the "Christian Church" in Lexington, Mo. Thirty-five members have been added to the Church in the last two weeks, 23 by immersion and 12 from other Churches.

Gov. J. C. Edwards has recommended Thursday, the 25th day of December, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His blessings on us as a people.

Congress meets on Monday.

**A LONG STITCH.**—Some time about the 1st of July last, a lady of Springfield, Mass., 65 years of age, accidentally introduced a fine sewing needle into her hand, which was broken off, leaving about half its length between the thumb and fore-finger, in a direction towards the middle or palm of the left hand. A physician was requested to extract it, but as there was so little pain or inconvenience arising from it, he advised to let it remain, rather than cut among the tendons for it. In a very few days all trouble and apprehension were over in regard to it; about the last of September, she felt some pain in the right side of the abdomen and just above the hip, which she conceived to be a spasm, and began rubbing it with her hand, when directly the needle came forth and was extracted. The broken point was about 7.8ths of an inch in length, and its fine polish had suffered but little from corrosion. The course which the needle took in making this circuitous journey is entirely unknown to her. The distance it travelled in about three months could not be much less than four feet, its nearest course; but for aught known might have wandered twice that distance before it appeared at that point from which it was extracted.

N. Y. True Sun.

**CAUDLEISM.**—The latest news is that Mrs. Caudle "has been told that Caudle has taken to play at Billiards." Oh the vile wretch!—And such a dear, amiable wife as he has too!

#### NEWSPAPERS IN MISSOURI.

At present there are 42 newspapers in Missouri, located as follows: 13 in St. Louis, 1 in Cape Girardeau, 1 in Jackson, 1 in Herman, 2 in the City of Jefferson, one in Warsaw, 1 in Springfield, 1 in Independence, 3 in Lexington, 2 in Boonville, 1 in Weston, 1 in St. Josephs, 1 in Platte City, 1 in Chillicothe, 1 in Glasgow, 2 in Fayette, 1 in Columbia, 1 in Fulton, 1 in St. Charles, 2 in Bowlinggreen, 1 in Hannibal, 2 in Palmyra, 1 in Paris. In addition to the above, there are in St. Louis two medical journals, and a magnetic periodical, published monthly, and a weekly price current.

**An old representative gone.**—The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, announces the death of David Moor, who for 90 years represented that county, Madison, in the Legislature.

Reader, if you are afflicted with any one of the many forms of Rheumatism; if it be in its incipient stage, or if it be chronic; no matter in what part of your frame the disease may be located, we would advise you to lose no time in making application of that justly celebrated article called the *Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster*. A remedy composed of the most powerful ingredients, possessing all the qualities of penetration which the most aggravated form of this painful disease may require.

See advertisement in another column of this paper.

The genuine is sold by Dr. Wm. R. Snellson, Fayette. Also by R. P. Hanenkamp, Glasgow.

Though disease may be fastened upon us, yet how thankful ought we to be that Providence has placed within our reach the means for their speedy and effectual removal. Coughs, Colds, Consumptions and Liver Complaints firm by far the most fatal class of diseases known in our land. For the removal of the above diseases, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is pronounced by the many thousands who have used it, the best remedy in the world.

Be sure to get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—there are imitations!

The genuine Wistar's Balsam is sold only in Fayette, by Dr. Wm. R. Snellson. Also, by R. P. Hanenkamp, Glasgow.